



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where Freedom's foe but fails before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,
JAMES T. LEWIS,
of Columbia County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WYMAN SPOONER,
of Walworth County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
of Dane County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,
of Trempealeau County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
WINFIELD SMITH,
of Milwaukee County.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
WM. H. RAMSEY,
of Ozaukee County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JOSIAH L. RICKARD,
of Grant County.

FOR STATE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY CORDIER,
of Winnebago County.

State Board of Equalization.

We present the final proceedings of this body somewhat in detail, because it is a matter that interests tax payers. The board fixed the valuation of land as equalized by the county board of supervisors of each county. That it is unfair can readily be seen by an examination of the proceedings of the state board. There are counties which have honestly endeavored to adopt a true valuation, while others successfully avoid paying their fair proportion of taxes by a low valuation. It was to correct this kind of selfishness that the state board was instituted in its present form. It has failed, in this instance, to meet the requirements of the law, and if its presentation is a precedent to be followed in the future, it is evident that its labors can be profitably dispensed with. If the valuations of the different county boards are to be taken exactly as they are adopted, as a basis of state taxation, of what use is the state board? All that is necessary, according to this plan, would be to certify the action of the county boards to the secretary of state, and he could just as well fix the basis for state taxation as for the senate to meet for that purpose. The majority of the present state board have voted themselves a useless piece of furniture, so far as justice in taxation is concerned, and their institution is in some danger of being abolished by the coming legislature.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, \$34,000,000 in gold was paid by the treasury for interest on the public debt. The receipts from customs during the same period were about \$69,000,000, a considerable portion of which was paid in demand notes, which have now, however, almost entirely disappeared—the amount outstanding being less than \$2,000,000. The custom duties, therefore, are now paid altogether in coin, and the receipts from that source largely exceed the wants of the government. What effect this accumulation of specie in the vaults of the treasury will have upon the price of that article can readily be imagined.

We notice that the "Soldiers' Home," at Chicago, in one month, lodged 490 Wisconsin soldiers and gave them 1,500 meals. It is a deserving institution, and should be remembered by our Wisconsin Aid Societies.

Stocks have been fluctuating in New York during the past week. The greatest fall is in Harlem, which declined from 140 to 118 in one day.

The great quicksilver mine in California, the Almaden, is said to be the largest in the world, the product averaging from 30,000 to 40,000 flasks per annum, and a net profit of a million of dollars each year.

The notorious Jeff. Thompson and his adjutant general, recently captured in Missouri, have been sent to Alton prison, and will go to Johnson Island shortly.

It is rumored that the copperheads intend, if possible, to control the convention of "war democrats," to be held in this city on the 17th inst.

Five deserters from the 22d Kentucky infantry were shot at Munfordsville, on the 4th inst.

It is stated that dispatches of great importance have recently been received by the government from Minister Corwin, from Mexico.

IN A BAD WAY.—All but four of the nominees on the copperhead state ticket in Minnesota have declined. But one democratic newspaper in the state supports the nomination, and the name of the editor of that one is on the ticket.

The rise in the price of gold is attributed to the fact that Secretary Chase is in the market for a loan for the government.

A man never goes straight to his object unless he's bent upon it.

Gen. Jim Lane's Speech Before the Mass Meeting at Leavenworth.

Fellow Citizens of Kansas.—I am here again to address you. In the first place I desire to read to you a resolution, and afterwards to explain and discuss it. Here it is:

Resolved, That so many of the loyal men of the border as can be spared from home protection, be requested to assemble at Paola on the 8th day of September, with such arms and ammunition as they can procure, organized and supplied as follows: Each twenty men to select a captain, and bring with them a wagon, and one blanket each, and fifteen days subsistence.

I ask you not to adopt it until after the various opinions upon it have been heard. They may differ. [A voice—Adopt it now.] One hundred and fifty of the citizens of Lawrence have been massacred, all unprepared; martyrs to a mistaken policy. I had hoped the people of Kansas understood it all. It has afforded me pride and pleasure to believe that the people of Kansas know what the policy of the government ought to be. The entire state of Missouri has been in possession of United States troops for nearly two years. There has been no regular counter-attack force in that state for nearly two years, and yet the defenceless citizens of Kansas are massacred by guerrillas from Missouri.

You have decided that there can be no safety to Kansas except through the extermination of the rebel citizens in those border counties of Missouri. We have had officers at the head of the department of the Missouri who believed in a war of extermination against those bushwhackers. Gen. Curtis was in favor of it, but a man clothed in a "little brief authority" and that's Gamble—said to the President these bushwhackers are only conservatives—Treat them well and they will return to their allegiance. This same man pledged his word to the President that if he (the President) would remove Curtis and appoint Schofield there would be peace. The President did remove Curtis and appoint a conservative, in order to restore quiet. The blood shed at Lawrence is chargeable to the fact that a conservative policy rules this department.

I have said that Kansas is in favor of extermination. Upon what was that opinion based? Upon the fact that they well knew that every man who gave formation to United States troops every man who was not a reliable soldier was driven from the border counties of Missouri at the commencement of the war. In my first expedition through Missouri I traveled miles and miles of road; thick with people who were obliged to flee the state, because they were tainted with Unionism. I traveled the border there and saw, as the people of Kansas saw, that if the bushwhackers were allowed to live in those woods on the Missouri side, Kansas would have to give up her prairies on this side.

We captured some of these citizen bushwhackers there. We found upon them oaths of allegiance by scores, and protection papers by dozens. Those men were bushwhackers one day—citizens the next. We know it all. Kansas knows from the history of 1800 years, that guerrillas could not exist in any country without the aid and consent of the inhabitants of that country. Therefore, not for mere butchery—not for the gratification of mere prejudice, but for self-preservation, we believe in a war of extermination. Our opinions and judgments were deliberately founded. Extermination, repeat here, that for self-preservation, there shall be extermination of the first tier of counties in Missouri, and if that won't secure us, then the second and third tier, and tier on tier until we are secure. [Unpopular cheers.] Oaths of allegiance! Great God!

When I was in Missouri the other day, I took particular pains to inquire for the best Union man in the county. I was directed to a man named Rock. I rode over to his house, and had a conversation with this *best Union* of a Union man. I asked him his politics. He answered very quickly that he was Union—my men close by at the time. I asked him what he meant by "Union." He said that he was in favor of the Union as it was and the constitution as it is. I asked him what he meant by that. He said: "I own niggers. If we have the Union as it was, and my niggers run off, I can recover them. If we can't have the Union as it was, then I am in favor of the southern confederacy." I then asked him how long since he had seen any bushwhacker. He said: "I saw one yesterday, and told him he had better not go near them. I hear rebels at my corn crib almost every night. I never interfere with them. Question came here the other morning on his way to Lawrence, and ordered breakfast for fifty and got it." [A voice—"Where is Rock now?"] In hell. I left him in the hands of the executioner.

There is no such thing as Union men in the border of Missouri where these bushwhackers stay.

The people of Kansas in the past few days, have lost \$2,000,000 of property, which has gone to Jackson, Bates and Bass counties. An order has been made, to take effect on the 8th of September next, leaving the people of those counties to leave there for certain points. Those who are loyal are ordered to move into the principal towns. That will leave our captured property in the hands of the rebels. The resolution proposes that we meet at Paola on the 8th—the day before that order expires—ready with our arms to resist to recover our property. Say one, the military won't let you in. The constitution of the United States provided that slaveholders could recover their slaves wherever found. Under the constitution we have a right to recover our property. If not by military, I propose to carry the question to the highest authority of the government. Let him interfere who dares, with the people of Kansas, in the peaceful pursuit and recovery of their property.

I don't believe a loyal general lives here who would be glad to have us assist him in it. I tell you, in my opinion, it will take the people of Kansas to destroy and exterminate these bushwhackers. I am willing to take the issue of vengeance for blood—devastation for safety. The military, in my opinion, will gladly accept our services. It will cost the government nothing, and it most certainly will grant us the privilege of recovering our property.

History can be searched in vain for a parallel to the Lawrence massacre.

The people felt secure. I was secure. Do you suppose your husband or brother would have been taken in his own home if he had not been a company of men ready to whip the murderers to their satisfaction, as soon as they entered Kansas. We relied on the military authorities for protection. I don't wish to blame anybody. I do propose to say, however, that the policy of Schofield brought on the massacre at Lawrence.

What was Schofield doing while the feds were murdering the citizens of Lawrence? He was administering oaths of allegiance to their companions in Missouri, trying to woo them back to their allegiance, instead of killing them. Eighteen months of this war have been wasted by this same system.

Another thing I desire to ask of you. I ask you to pass a resolution, before you adjourn, demanding the removal of Schofield, and the placing of a man of honest and determined in his stead. When the bushwhackers of Missouri claim to be the lead-

ers of the conservative element in that state, it is time for us to wake up. The object of this policy is to restore slavery. I declare myself in favor of the Union as it is to be free. If you wish a nation who will vote for peace while a shackle remains upon the limb of a single slave, then look around for some one besides Jim Lane.

I have lived forty-nine years. The United States, as it was, was threatened from South Carolina, but the traitors were crushed beneath the iron heel of Andrew Jackson. Ever since that time we have been the slaves of slavery. This is indeed a dreadful war. The close is desirable, and will soon come if we remain true. Sumter is crumbling, Charleston is burning—Rosecrans is in Chattanooga—Grant will soon be in Mobile—and soon we may congratulate ourselves that we have peace—peace with freedom to all. In a few days the confederate army will be divided and scattered. Men of sense ask how are we to have peace if guerrillas can subsist and live within our lines. They say it can't be stopped. In my opinion the only way to stop it is to devastate and lay waste every foot of country which they inhabit.

I will tell you what I want to see. I want to see every foot of ground in Jackson, Cass and Bates counties burned over—everything laid waste. Then we shall have no further trouble. The bushwhacker cannot then remain in the country, for they will have nobody to feed them—no body to harbor them—nobody to furnish them with transportation—no place to sleep in, and will have thirty-five miles further to march before they reach Kansas.

I met a friend from Platte county to-day. He asked me what the people of Kansas would do with that county. I told him the citizens of that county must quit shooting across the river, and stop rejecting over the Lawrence massacre.

I know what Platte county is. I recollect its past history well. It will look to me like a kind of historic justice to devastate it. Oh, how feebly was the smile of women, when they asked me in Missouri the other day, how many people were killed at Lawrence.

Kansas is the heart of this nation. Our early history shows that Lawrence is the heart of Kansas. Her citizens stood by freedom—died by it. It was consistent and natural for Platte County to rejoice, and for her people to be glad over the terrible massacre of the citizens of Lawrence. They are only sorry that Jim Lane escaped.

We mourn for the gallant dead, the eighty-five widows and the two hundred orphans—all sufferers for freedom. How proud and glad I have felt that Kansas has furnished one-third of her men to fight for their country. More soldiers in proportion have gone from Kansas than any other state, and yet their families at home are murdered, and their homes desolated. Great God, what a thought! Let me say here, that I advise on my heart, all who are able to bear arms, to join some organization. Don't wait. Prepare for home defense. And you, business men of Leavenworth, don't wait for government to send you arms. Buy them, and be ready to defend your city. Don't let the enemy find you unprepared. Wait not a moment. I have been told here to-night that we could not remove Schofield. We ought to do it. If we can't remove him we can give him a hard fight.

I have already spoken longer than I intended to. I ask you, if you pass my resolutions, to stand by them. The safety of Kansas demands the devastation of the border for a distance of thirty-five miles into Missouri.

It is also right that you should pass a resolution demanding the removal of Schofield, and requiring that a good man be substituted.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your kind attention, and now bid you good night. At the conclusion of the speech, three hearty cheers were given for Gen. Lane.

A HINT TO BEAUBORD.—The Richmond Enquirer, referring to Beauregard's threatened "retaliation" on Gen. Gillmore for bombarding Charleston, says:

"We are not advised as to the nature of the retaliation; but we believe that Charleston can be protected from another such barbarous shelling by transporting from Libby and Belle Isle a few thousand Yankee prisoners, and confining them in the warehouses of Charleston. They can be as easily fed there as here, and the citizens would guard them if they believed confinement would enable them to remain with safety at their homes."

Fill as many of the warehouses as possible in different parts of the city; distribute the Yankee prisoners well over the city, and then inform Gen. Gillmore that Charleston invites his shells. Should he get into the lower harbor he would not fire into the city."

We are pained to learn that Judge Dan-widie of Monroe, met with quite a serious accident on Thursday last week. The Judge was riding with a companion in Rock county, driving a spirited team of livery horses, when the fastening of one of the whiffles and ever gave way, letting the pole drop from the back of the carriage, and the team starting off on a tangent run. The end of the pole finally caught up, raising the carriage over forward and throwing Judge D. with considerable violence to the ground. The Judge sustained an injury of the thigh and a very bad bruising of the face, but is still able to attend to his duties.—*Broadhead Reporter.*

SOME OF THE FAULTS.—On Monday last a military force which had been sent for by the board of enrollment came into the county, and is now engaged in assisting the officers to make the enrollment in the towns of Holland and Morrisco.

This is a sad thing to go upon the records of Brown county, which has been so spotless always; but it is one of the fruits, now ripe and being harvested, of the base teachings which demagogues all over the land have been engaged in, and which perhaps we have no right to expect to escape from.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE.—A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, writing from New Orleans, under date of August 22d, says:

All is calm and still in this department; it is the calm that will soon give place to a terrible storm. Troops are arriving, generals are holding councils, boats arriving and departing; but all quietly as possible.

Generals Franklin, Ord, and Herron are here; General Grant is said to be on the way, and I need not hesitate to tell you they are destined for Mobile, for the people of the latter city know it unmistakably.

I think the assertion that General Grant will command in this department, relieving Gen. Banks, is incorrect—more probable it is the first named general will command all the forces in their operations against Mobile. Sixty boats have been ordered into Lake Pontchartrain for transportation.

Boats from St. Louis, arrive and depart more freely. I have heard of none from the Ohio.

The young men of Broadhead and vicinity have exhibited the true metal. Crows, Crows have collected thirty boats, and still they come. The captain with his new recruits will soon leave for the field of strife.—*Reporter.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

ST. WISCONSIN—REAR TELEGRAPH LINE, Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 4.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The troops are still energetically and successfully pursuing the Quantrill brigades.

Lieut. Col. Clark, of the 9th Kansas cavalry, followed them into the region around the head waters of Grand river, in Missouri, and during a hunt of a week killed about forty of them.

Capt. Russell, of the 2d Colorado volunteers, in a scout, came upon eight bushwhackers, who fled, leaving their horses, saddles and bridles.

Lieut. Parsons, of the same company, encountered a picket of four of the rascals, two of whom he killed.

Reports are, that the forces of bushwhackers have been completely broken up and dispersed.

Gen. Schofield left Leavenworth City, last, for Kansas City, to take command of the forces now under Gen. Ewing. He expects to quit all disturbance on the border in a few days.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 4.

Gen. Burnside telegraphs that he took Kingston on the 2d inst. Part of Minnie's brigade, from the army, went into Kingston simultaneously with Burnside's army. Burnside says he met with little serious opposition.

All of East Tennessee except the Chattanooga region has been evacuated and is now free.

Everything is working splendidly in both Burnside's and the army.

The great obstacles in the region of Lookout mountain will be surmounted in a day or two.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Specials this morning are extremely barren. The secretary of the treasury has for some time been in the preparation of new regulations for trade with the rebel states, suited to the altered condition of affairs occasioned by the opening of the Mississippi river. They will be completed in a few days, but may have to be submitted to the approval of the generals commanding the departments in the south before they are ready for publication.

The largest number of applications for lands under the homestead law are in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and Washington. Kansas, where public land is scarcely more than nominal. No additional lands will be immediately advertised for sale.

A Morris Island letter, dated the 1st, to the Herald, says: For two or three days past the new rebel battery on Sullivan's Island has been making a fruitless effort among our men in the advanced trenches. The caliber of the gun employed is not known, but is supposed to be one of the 11 inch guns taken from the Keokuk. The firing of the gun is very good, except in one particular, its range being short, and only at long intervals a shot reaches this island. Those thrown in thus far have been solid shot, and have done no damage. The great majority fall into the water outside of the beach, and expend their force on the surf.

Four monitors, the Passaic, Patapsco, Nahant and Montauk, came in yesterday afternoon, and engaged Fort Moultrie and the battery on Sullivan's Island, firing occasional shots at Santee and Wagner. They engaged about half past three o'clock and fired about two hours with intensity. It was returned by the rebels from Moultrie and the battery, and was terrific. Their heavy guns rattled off like a siren drum in fact, and the water about the monitors jetted up in all directions. Many shots struck the monitors, but did little damage. The heavy rifle and 15-inch shells of the iron clads burst with effect over and in Moultrie, and sent earth whirling in all directions. Wagner was repeatedly struck by exploding shells and was somewhat damaged. She fired but few shots during the contest at the monitors. Battery Gregg was exceedingly active. Her heavy guns were in play from first to last of the engagement and made some excellent shots. The monitors' shells went wildly in all directions, and made no effort in silencing Gregg. Sumter was struck several times by rifle shells, but besides detaching masses of loose masonry it did no further damage to the fort. No guns were dismounted. After two or three hours fighting the monitors withdrew, the object of the attack has not been developed.

Some days since the enemy made a systematic effort to blow up and destroy the gunboats in Stone island by means of torpedoes. Fortunately no serious damage was done on any of the vessels by these infernal machines. The escape was quite narrow enough for comfort. A torpedo exploded a little astern of the Pawnee and blew her launch, which was towing astern, to fragments. A few moments later a tremendous explosion occurred on board. From facts developed it is certain the rebels sent down on that night at least ten of these inventions; three or four exploded, and four were picked up. One drifted through the fleet of transports and up Fuller river, and exploded under some boats, but occasioned no damage. The torpedoes are precisely like those we found in Light House Creek, and go off at the slightest concussion.

The Tribune's Morris Island letter states that Wagner will be held to the last moment. A want of water will compel them to surrender; the dead lie so thickly around her walls the water from shallow wells cannot be drunk. If compelled by thirst some of the soldiers are so imprudent as to swallow it, next day they are in hospitals, and before the close of the week they are many of them in their graves.

Many attempts have been made to supply the garrison from Charleston, but thus far a small quantity has been furnished once at midnight, or under cover of some dense fog in the morning; nor have any vessels been known to reach them for the past eight days. If the monitors would cut off communication for one week longer the fort would be in our possession, and with Fort Wagner and Fort Gregg, and the whole of Morris Island once ours, the stars and stripes in a few hours would wave over Sumter. We are now within 100 yards of Wagner, and by to-morrow our heaviest batteries will be able to deliver fire at a distance of 200 yards into every embrasure commanding the beach, and an enfilading one on every gun looking seaward.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.

David Hied, a well-known brewer of this city, died at 11 o'clock, last night, from injuries received in falling through a balcony of Buckhard's building, yesterday afternoon.

Gazette's Indianapolis dispatch.—Kelly Ferguson, an old resident, who recently opened a banking house, absconded yesterday with thirty thousand dollars belonging to depositors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

Flour less active, 10c lower, at 4.50-4.55 for extra state; 5.20-5.35 R H O. Wheat

du, 2c lower; at 55-1.10 for Chicago, spring; 5-1.15 Milwaukee club; 1.15-1.21 winter red. Barley, scarce, firm. Corn steady, more active, at 73-74. Oats quiet at 62-65. Whisky firm at 50.

Stocks unsettled and irregular. Gold 1.31. United States sixes 81-1/2 coupons 1.00; treasury notes 1.00; one year certificates 99-1/2; Reading 1.13; Erie 1.04; New York Central 1.30.

John Gibson, Aug. 20, via Leavenworth, Sept. 4.

Gen. Blunt with his army 4,000 strong, including 20 pieces of artillery, crossed the Arkansas river on the 22d and offered battle to Steele and Cooper, who had massed on his front 11,000 men. A faint show of resistance was offered by the enemy which commenced retreating, which soon became a disastrous flight, abandoning all their property.

Blunt pursued them a hundred miles to Perryville, which is only 50 miles from Red river. At this point he captured and destroyed their commissary depot. The Indian country is now clear of rebels. Blunt is now marching on Fort Smith, which will doubtless fall without a struggle.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.

The money stolen from the U. S. Express Co., has been recovered and Charles Noyes released.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order forbidding armed bodies of men, not belonging to U. S. troops, passing from Kansas to Mo. and vice versa, under any pretext whatever, and the military of Kansas or Missouri in the United States service, will not be permitted to pass from one state into the other, without express orders from the district commander.

Monthly Record of Intermarriages.

The following is the record of intermarriages for the month of August, 1863, in the Cemeteries of this city:

OAK HILL CEMETERY.

DATE	NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	SEX	ED.
4th	John W. Wilson	Janesville	30	M	8
4th	John W. Wilson	Janesville	30	M	8
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4th	John W. Wilson	Janesville	30	M	8

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

Timothy Gage, aged 60 years.

Patrick Murray, aged 70 years.

Mary Maganagh, aged 70 years.

Two children under three months of age.

PROF. TURNER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY.

This institution, which is located in this city, will commence its academic year on the 22d of September, according to an advertisement which will be found in another column. It is a family boarding school where children and youth are educated, and at the same time have the benefit of home influences. Particular attention is given to modern languages, especially the French, which is the language of Prof. Turner and his family, and pupils residing with him soon acquire that practical knowledge of it which can be obtained in no other way. This school has been in successful operation in this city for a considerable length of time, and has given general satisfaction to its patrons. We can heartily recommend it to the patronage of all who desire to place their children in the care of competent teachers and those who look carefully to the moral and social training of the young persons placed in their charge.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE 33d REGIMENT.

1st Lt. P. H. Swift as Capt. Co. E, vice Millmore, resigned; 2d Lt. H. B. Cornell as 1st Lt. Co. E, vice Swift, promoted; 1st Lt. Nich. Smith as Capt. Co. H, vice Thayer, resigned; 2d Lt. George Hale as 1st Lt. Co. H, vice Smith, promoted.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Knapp, formerly of New York, can be consulted at the Hyatt House, Janesville, Monday afternoon, Sept. 7th, as will be seen by his card in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. M. E. Demorest's
QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS received and for sale at
SUTHERLAND'S, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

Madame Demorest's
MIRROR OF FASHION for Fall, received at
DEARBORN'S, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

CLOTH FOR SALE.
I HAVE CLOTH made expressly for service, at the
Woolen Factory, for sale in quantities to suit customers.
I am also prepared, at all times, to pay cash for
Wool. [Signed] Wm. J. White, Jr., N. Y.

Flax! Flax! Flax!
WANTED—FLAX STRAW, of all descriptions,
at the Flax Mill in Watertown. We will
pay from
Three to Twelve Dollars
PER TON.

For FLAX STRAW delivered at our mill, Farmers
having any will please give us a call, or address us
through the Post Office, at Watertown, N. Y.
[Signed] J. M. Blackwell & Co., N. Y.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY.

H. J. TURNER, A. M., Principal;
Mrs. E. ROBINSON, Assistant;
Rev. H. W. SPALDING, Vice and Patron.

THIS institution is a family boarding school, and is
under the immediate supervision of Prof. Turner,
formerly of Union N. Y.
The school will commence on the 22d day
of September, 1863.
For terms and references, address Prof. Turner,
Janesville, Wis., or at Watertown, N. Y.

ROCK COUNTY—CITY OF JANESVILLE.
To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
YOU are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Thomas O'Brien, amounting to sixty-seven dollars and six cents, (and interest) due to said O'Brien by you, and that said warrant is returnable at the office of the clerk of said county, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 10th day of September, 1863.
THOMAS O'BRIEN, Plaintiff.

CENTRAL DRUG STORE REMOVED.

I HAVE this day removed to North Main Street, two doors north of Newell's Drug Store. Having been a member of the
600s Stock of Family Groceries,
would this method of returning my thanks to my friends for the liberal patronage and sale of my goods, as a continuation of the same. J. H. BROWN, Aug. 18th, 1863. [Signed] J. H. BROWN.

Photographs
A BEAUTIFUL collection of photographs suitable for Albums, being copies of our own portraits, taken at the studio of the photographer, at 122 N. 1st St., Janesville, Wis. [Signed] J. H. BROWN.

Only 25 Cents!
FOR a good and accurate THERMOMETER, for sale at the
PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.
[Signed] J. H. BROWN.

House for Sale.
A RESIDENCE located in the pleasantest part of the city. Inquire of A. A. Jackson, Aug. 18th, 1863. [Signed] WYMAN SPOONER.

Afton Express.
PASSENGERS for Duluth, Rockport, Racine, Deloitte and other points, on the Afton and Chicago Union railroad, can leave Janesville by the Afton Express, leaving at 8 o'clock in the morning, and arriving at Duluth, Rockport, Racine, Deloitte and other points, on the Afton and Chicago Union railroad, at 10 o'clock in the morning. [Signed] J. H. BROWN.

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mesville,

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Mayor.
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 H. H.
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 of Wis-
 and de-
 north-

North-
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ARCHIVE®

ge 12, 277
 ge 12, 35 97
 town 7 07
 town 46 54
 range 492
 492
 ge 12, 665
 Whit-
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 28,
 ritors,
 County.

State of Anna-
h and under
ted and de-
al property
o satisfy the
ficient per-
of the real
said defend-
time there-
county,
ection to the
see Block, in
1892, 77
all the right,
Martin O.

ed "lands or
in the county
beginning at
in said city,
street to the
along said
therly along
street, thence
street to the
East of said
33 in Simb,
or so much
amount due
of sale.
in kit.
rif Rock Co
COUNTY,
g and others,
ment of fore-
above saloon
understand
for each pur-
binder, and
in Janes-

state parties
land off from
as follows:
sectional quar-
anties (3) north
of Wisconsin
Milton road
and thirty-
four miles
north side of
section line
on chains and
bullet with the
said section
lines west and
north side of
section line to
the 30' east of
city, links to
road, reserving
the east and
south, 1943.
Refer, to.
COUNTY
expanding and
segment of three-
hundred acres, on
road, a road
in purpose, will
in number, at the front
city, in said

E. 1863.
 of the north-
 in. In over-
 (12) east, in
 -begin-
 and Mil-
 ous chain and
 on the north
 at with section
 sixteen chains
 -parallel to the
 of said section
 and north-west
 -end of the
 east along the
 by links to the
 excepting and
 and with the
 dated June 10th.
 REFERENCE,
 Referee, &c.
 "s.
 COUNTY.
 Ecological, de-
 of estate having
 Margaret; Ecolog-
 of having been
 claims for exam
 give that the
 of the estate
 September next,
 and three P. M.
 claims as de-
 and
 RICHARD,
 County Judge

COUNTY.
son, Louis Allen
Judgment of fore-
above entitled ac-
in favor of the
above named
all at public auc-
in front of the
of J. J. Janssen,
RE, 1863,
noon of that day,
remains, to wit:
d ultimate, lying
and state of Wis-
is the southwest
and the southeast
section number
lowest quarter of
ship number one
east; and also
and situate, lying
quarter of W. sec-
the half of the
quarter and the
quarter, also the
quarter of section
number one (1) north,
containing one
to be subdivided
sold, and the same
injury to the pa-
R. Sheriff of

County Judge
County Clerk
County Treasurer
County Auditor
County Engineer
County Surveyor
County Assessor
County Collector
County Jailor
County Sheriff
County Marshal
County Constable
County Coroner
County Clerk of Court
County Clerk of Board of Supervisors
County Clerk of Board of Health
County Clerk of Board of Education
County Clerk of Board of Agriculture
County Clerk of Board of Commerce
County Clerk of Board of Labor
County Clerk of Board of Industry
County Clerk of Board of Arts and Sciences
County Clerk of Board of Music
County Clerk of Board of Sports
County Clerk of Board of Games
County Clerk of Board of Amusement
County Clerk of Board of Entertainment
County Clerk of Board of Recreation
County Clerk of Board of Public Works
County Clerk of Board of Transportation
County Clerk of Board of Communication
County Clerk of Board of Information
County Clerk of Board of Culture
County Clerk of Board of Religion
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County Clerk of Board of Environmental Protection
County Clerk of Board of Natural Resources
County Clerk of Board of Cultural Heritage
County Clerk of Board of Historical Preservation
County Clerk of Board of Archaeological Research
County Clerk of Board of Anthropological Studies
County Clerk of Board of Linguistic Research
County Clerk of Board of Ethnographic Studies
County Clerk of Board of Folklore Research
County Clerk of Board of Mythology Studies
County Clerk of Board of Legend Research
County Clerk of Board of Fable Research
County Clerk of Board of Fairy Tale Research
County Clerk of Board of Fantasy Literature
County Clerk of Board of Science Fiction
County Clerk of Board of Mystery Literature
County Clerk of Board of Detective Fiction
County Clerk of Board of Crime Fiction
County Clerk of Board of Thriller Literature
County Clerk of Board of Horror Literature
County Clerk of Board of Gothic Literature
County Clerk of Board of Tragicomedy
County Clerk of Board of Comedy
County Clerk of Board of Satire
County Clerk of Board of Parody
County Clerk of Board of Spoof
County Clerk of Board of Pastiche
County Clerk of Board of Imitation
County Clerk of Board of Tribute
County Clerk of Board of Homage
County Clerk of Board of Nodding
County Clerk of Board of Winking
County Clerk of Board of Smiling
County Clerk of Board of Grinning
County Clerk of Board of Laughing
County Clerk of Board of Crying
County Clerk of Board of Weeping
County Clerk of Board of Sorrowing
County Clerk of Board of Mourning
County Clerk of Board of Grieving
County Clerk of Board of Lamenting
County Clerk of Board of Depressing
County Clerk of Board of Discouraging
County Clerk of Board of Demoralizing
County Clerk of Board of Deheartening
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County Clerk of Board of Demoralizing
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County Clerk of Board of Disheartening

and foreclosure of
of Rock, made on
the cover of the above
named defendant
public auction, to
EX. 1883.
day, on the side-
of Wisconsin, in
and State of Wis-
consin of land de-
half of the north-
of the north-
township number
etc, lying and be-
of Wisconsin, or
it will be sufficient
in said judgments
the 1868
Sherrin, Rock Co
ag1937w
K—Just received
NUTTELL &
outside
and